THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,356, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published twice a month—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10 payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

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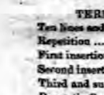
FOR LIVERPOOL.

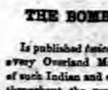
To sail on the 25th August.



THE Clipper Ship LORD RAGLAN, 1,900 Tons Register, J. CURRAN, Master. This Ship, one of the White Star line of Australian Passenger Ships, celebrated for her rapid passages, has splendid accommodation for Passengers, and provides Cabin furniture and Linen free of expense. Apply to Captain CURRAN on board, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents.

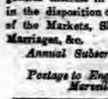
FOR CHARTER.



THE French Ship GODAVERY, 373 Tons, Register, Captain PERAUD. Apply to

S. TYABJEE & Co.,
Agents for Owners.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



TO China or Calcutta the Steamer ARRATOON APCAR, shortly expected from China.

For particulars apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Monday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H. P.), Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 29th August, at 9 A.M., from MAZAGON, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

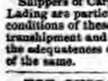
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



THE New Steamer NAUZING, Captain GIBSON, will leave this on the 1st proximo. For freight and Deck Passengers, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 19th August 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer SCINDIAN, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 6 A.M., positively.

For particulars apply to Agents as under:—

Agents at COCHIN.—Messrs. Oughterson & Co.
„ CALICUT.—Messrs. W. H. Brown & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—Mr. J. W. Gerrard.
„ MANGALORE.—Mr. Nowrojee Basenjee.
„ COMPTA.—
„ GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
„ VINGORLA.—Mr. Seetaram Suddasew Naik Shroff.
„ RETNAGHERRE.—Mr. Keshow Gunsett.

For Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 21st August 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Beypore and intermediate ports on the 29th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seeram Keer.
„ MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
„ CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerrard.
„ CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrews & Co.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company,
„ Limited."

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. JOHNSTONE CASTLE, for the above port, with mails and passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight and passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TENTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 21st August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Peerless*, Major, Commander, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Major will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

12th August, 1862.

Notice to Consignees per "Veteran."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless the following goods landed ex *Veteran*, Captain DUNCAN, from Liverpool, and now lying in the Government Godown say:—

D 1/23—23 Crates Crockery, shipped by Messrs. W. H. Nott & Co., are previously claimed, they will be sold by Public Auction, in the Custom House, at 1 P.M. on Saturday the 23rd instant, and the proceeds applied to the payment of Freight and all other charges thereon.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Duncan, and owners of the Ship *Veteran*.

Bombay, 19th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Caduceus* from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

August 4th, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, David Murray, Commander, from Liverpool are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain D. Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
BHOWNUGGUR,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th August 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary, Gymkhana.

No. 4, Medow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "GEOFFRY HAMLYN."

RAVENSHOE. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of "Geoffry Hamlyn." 3 vols. crown 8vo. Rs. 20.

"Admirable descriptions, which place 'Ravenshoe' among the first rank of English Novels. Of the story itself it would be difficult to speak too highly: the author seems to possess almost every essential for a writer of fiction.—*London Review*, June 14, 1862.

"Really a first-rate novel."—*Press*, June 7, 1862.

"A better told, and a more interesting novel, has not appeared for sometime past."—*Observer*, June 1, 1862.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC.

A PERFECTLY new invention exists in the so-called Pianofortes, giving intensity to the vibration, and equalizing the tone in the extreme octaves, the Instrument has eighty-five (85) notes (7 *octaves, full*) is warranted of the most perfect manufacture, containing no less than four new patents each distinctly registered by the first Pianoforte makers in the world.

With Pianists in general these Instruments will become special favorites—there are a few just opened at the Rooms in Rampart Row for inspection and trial and which have been pronounced *faultless*.

Intending purchasers will be surprised at the beauty and intrinsic value of these first class Pianofortes, which are cheaper than either Broadwoods, Collards, or Erards, of similar make and pretensions.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort, 18th August 1862.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash*.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Popp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Sol, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

23, APOLLO STREET,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk Mixed Tweeds, Cassemeres, Italian Cloths, Llamas, and light Cheviots.

Also Black and Blue single Milled, Wool Dyed, Broad Cloths and Venetians.

Gentlemen leaving for Europe can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices, as Messrs. E. & Co. have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures.

N.B.—	Price List
Superfine Black and Blue suits from	Rs. 48 0
Dark Woollen Tweed suits	„ 28 0
All Wool and light texture	„ 28 0
Angola very fine	„ 38 0
Washing suits	„ 16 0
Ribbed Mohan Riding Trowsers	„ 10 0
Drab Bedford Cord Riding Trowsers	„ 20 0
Black Alpacca Coat, fine quality	„ 10 0
Fine Angola do.	„ 16 0
French Cashmere	„ 20 0
White Shirts, English made per dozen	„ 25 0
White Shirt Collars, best quality	„ 6 0
India Gauze, Merino Vests and Pantaloons (Various)	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Black Silk Hats from	Rs. 8 0
Drab Felt Hats	„ 5 0
Drab and Black Felt Shooting Hats	„ 6 8
„ „ „ Oxonian	„ 7 0
„ „ „ Sicilian	„ 6 8
Air Chamber Oxonians	„ 12 0
Travelling Caps	„ 3 0
Balmoral Caps	„ 4 0

Every description of Hat can be renovated on the premises.

100 Dozen of Ladies' Colored French Kid Gloves, guaranteed the very best quality, and soden in Tin Boxes containing one dozen, only Rs. 25 per Box.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery just received.

A few suits of Waterproof Clothing at reduced prices. Military and Naval Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER—MR. H. P. GRATTAN
SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1862.
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
OF
MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

MR. and MISS GRATTAN beg to inform the inhabitants of "Bombay" and its vicinity that the above Theatre will re-open on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1862, with entirely new Scenery and Decorations.

The evening's Performance will commence with the admired Comedy in three Acts, entitled,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

SPIDER DANCE.....MISS E. GRATTAN.

To conclude with the entirely new musical Burletta entitled, the

SWISS COTTAGE.

LIZETTE..... ..... MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

(With the following Songs:—Over the Sea, Cigars and Cognac, Shells of the Ocean.)

NATZ LECKE..... MR. H. P. GRATTAN.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
2nd do..... „	2	Pit ..... „	1

To commence at 8 o'clock P.M.

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and *Times of India*.

NOTICE.

THE ADVERTISER, who has had considerable experience in the tuition of children, will be glad to meet with an engagement in a European or Native family. Satisfactory references can be given. Apply at this Office.

WANTED A WET NURSE.

FOR A CHILD about four months' old, to proceed to England Overland by an early Steamer. Address "W.," Office of this paper.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

RUPEES TWENTY THOUSAND SECURITY.

WANTED, a situation as CASH-KEEPER by a trustworthy and respectable Portuguese young man, who understands well the Accounts and Shipping business. Please address to "A. B.," care of Messrs. CLARE & Co., Apollo Street.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak, of the following dimensions, viz.:—

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Mooltan Ghât at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
Agent.

Lahore, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.

For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½	Inch per foot	As. 12
¾	„ „ „	„ 14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Apply to

G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR.

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers filed. Charges as usual.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

THE RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship *Coloroon* and *Defiance*, a fresh supply of superior London-made (specially to order) of

Gentlemen's Kid Patent Elastic Boots.
„ Red French Elastic do.
Ladies' Black, Red, Bronze, Cashmere, Military Heel Elastic Boots.
Youths and Children Boots and Shoes, to Button, Lace or Elastic.
Hummum Street. RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Sundries lately received.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL HOLDERS.

Mordan's Gold Pen and Pencil Holders, combined, engine turned pattern with elegant bulb seal top	Rs. 64	0
Ditto with circular head	„ 60	0

PLOTTING SCALES.

Boxwood Plotting Scales, set of six with offsets in a case	„ 18	0
Ivory Plotting Scales, set of six with offsets in a case	„ 40	0

CRAYON PAPER.

Imperial, crayon paper white, per quire	„ 9	0

DRAWING MATERIALS.

Swan Table Brushes of 3 sizes large 2, 4,	6	0
Ditto—Goose, Duck and Crowquill .....1 and	1	8

TRACING CLOTH.

The best, No. 6, 36 inch wide and 24 yards in each roll	„ 22	0

COPYING PRESSES.

Mordan's best, large 4to complete with damping box, &c	„ 60	0
Ditto ——— foolscap ditto	„ 80	0

LUND'S LETTER CLIPS.

A new patent of 2 patterns, ...8 annas and	1	0

PLAYING CARDS.

The best Mogul as usual	„ 2	0

GILLOT'S STEEL PENS

In great variety Magnum Bonum, &c.

GUM BOTTLES.

Bushle's Air Tight, large size	3	8
Ditto small	2	8

INKSTANDS.

A considerable selection of cut glass Inks with hinge tops, by Mordau and others, from 3 inch to 1 inch ....

Glass Inks, with moveable covers, much approved, of sizes.....

FOILS, BOXING GLOVES, &c.

Foils Masks and Gloves set for 2	25	0
Boxing Gloves per pair	12	0

PEN MAKING MACHINES.

Rodgers Ebony handles .....Rs. 6,	7	0
Ditto Ivory handles	12	0

BLOTTING BOOKS.

For Clubs and Mess Tables, extra large covered with thick morrocco black covers and 2 pockets 14 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing.....	3 Dozen	(Quarts.
Do. in Case containing.....	2 „	(Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing...	1 „	
WHISKEY in Case containing.	1 „	

W. NICOL & Co

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(Of London and Bordeaux.)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule...	35
	„ Pts.....	„ „ ...	18
	No. 2	Blue „ ...	30
	„ Pts.....	„ „ ...	16
	No. 3	Yellow „ ...	26
	„ Pts.....	„ „ ...	14
	No. 4	Green „ ...	22
	„ Pts.....	„ „ ...	12
	Medoc	Red „ ...	17
	„ Pts.....	„ „ ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.....	per 2 dozen Pts.....	88 40
	Brand C. & Co.....	„ „ ...	32
	Sparkling Nonpareil	per 2 doz. Pts.....	38 40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality.....	per 2 doz. Pts.....	32 32
	Sparkling Nonpareil.....	per 2 doz. Pts.....	32 40
	Sparkling 1st Quality.....	per 2 doz. Pts.....	32 32
Hock	Brambuerger	„ „ ...	35 27
	Rudeshimer		20
	Hockheimer.....		28
	Black Seal.....		14
Port	„ „	Pts...	12
	Red Seal		32
	„ „	Pts...	30
	Amontillado	Black Seal...	26
	Pale Amoroso	„ „ ...	28
Sherry	Pale.....	Brown „ ...	22
	Light Golden	Green „ ...	38
	Pale.....	Yellow „ ...	32
	Pale.....	White „ ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
„ „ „ (Yellow „)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica.....			30
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles...	42
	„	„ Pts.....	21
	White	„ Bottles...	42
	„	„ Pts.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
„ „		Pts.....	21
Cherry Brandy			30
„		Pts.....	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE."

Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducomier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernoeanits.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

FRESH Supplies of Wines, Spirits, &c., landed in good order Ex *Govadavery*, *Defiance* and *Vittaras*.

Superior Holland Gin.
Dunbar's Porter in Quarts and Pints.
Tennant's ditto ditto ditto.
Bass's and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Sherry and Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Pegge's Sherry Wind.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom.

Terms 6 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.....	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. }	Good Dinner Wines...	„	„ 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		„	„ 22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.....	Pints	„	„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality....A. DePaul.....	Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. ...A. DePaul.....	Pints	„	„ 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...	Quarts	„	„ 36
Do. ... do.	Pints	„	„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still {	Dambar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.	„	„ 21
URABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	„ 42
CURACOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 30
SHERRY BRANDY.....		„	„
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„ 50
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		„	„ 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica.....	„	„
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London.....		„	„
Do.....Hollands in cases.....		„	„ 21
WHISKEY.....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...		„	„

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

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28, MEDOW STREET.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "BENARES."

	Rs.	A.
Haliday, A.—Adventures of Mr. Wilderspin on his journey through life. Illust. by McConnell	1	8
Fullom, S. W.—The daughter of Night; a tale of the mines and loom.....	1	8
Taylor, F.—The Life of a Nag-Horse, with practical directions for breaking and training horses, &c	0	12
Railway Anecdote Book	0	12
Struth, Elizabeth.—The Curate and the Rector: a domestic story.....	1	8
Say and Seal. By author of "Wide wide-world" &c.....	1	8
Scott, M.—Tom Cringle's Log.....	2	12
St. John, V. I.—The Chain of Destiny.....	0	12
Cynthia Thorold. By author of "Whitefriars"...	0	12
Waters.—Experiences of a Real Detective. By Inspector F.....	0	12
Charleton, F.—The Silver Acre and other tales...	0	12
Hayward, W. S.—Hunted to death, &c.....	0	12
Sala, G. A.—The Ship Chandler.....	0	12
Braddon, M. E.—Ralph, the Bailiff, &c.....	0	12
Craik, G. M.—Lost and Won.....	0	12
Cousin Stella; or, the Conflict, &c.....	0	12
Vidal, Mrs.—Florence Templar.....	0	12
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Mackenzie, E.—Highland Lassies; or the Rona Pass	0	12
Wraxall, L.—The King's Page, an historical romance	0	12
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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 21st August 1862.

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On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09 16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 11/16 ...
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 07/16d.
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Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	10½ do.
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Hydraulic Press Company ...	8,000	250 p. m.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,000 p. m.	Rs. 22,000 paid.
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Rates unchanged—Calcutta and back Rs. 20

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 15s.	0s. to £3 0s. 0d.
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To Hull	No offers.	
To China		
To Clyde		
To Calcutta	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.	

PRICES CURRENT (August 20th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	380 to 382
New Surat	"	382 to 383
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	390 to 395
New Oomrawuttee	"	380 to 385
New Comptа, ...	"	380 to 385
New Dharwar Sanjeeved	"	510 to 515
New Sarnee, and Nuggur	"	365 to 370
New Varavul	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	355 to 360
New Poratmee	"	355 to 360
New Acolee	"	395 to 400
New Mangalore	"	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs.		7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 nominal.
	"	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	"	26 to 27

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, payable on demand. ½ per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
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On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

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Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....		2s. 0d.	per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	on demand		1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 30th May 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND BOONEAH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and post. of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made o ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Remittances should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enrolment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, whose constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Remittances payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been newly established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. W. Bauer, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 20.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	From
Aug. 20	Arratoon Apcar (s)...	Smith	Hongkong 22 July.

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To.
Aug. 20	Sesh Allum.....	Kicker.....	Calcutta &c.
	Robina.....	Coates	Akyab.
	Winterthur	Seward	Calcutta.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Hongkong.—Revd. Johannes, Mr. Johannes, two Mahomedans, and 12 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Shah Allum*, to Andaman Island.—21 Convicts and 7 Guards.
Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—89 natives.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Bates Family*, W. Hogg, for Liverpool.
Ship *Victory*, Stephenson, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—50 bales Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Bramjee Hormusjee and Co.; 200 pieces E. Teeth, 18 cwt., Jeejeebhoy Limjeedass and Co.; 5 cases Moye Teeth, 8 cwt. 25 lbs. Nanjee Mahomud.

Victory.—3 cases India Work Boxes &c., J. Sigg and Co.

Defiance.—500 bales Cotton, 1,700 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 168 frazel Coffee, 236 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., Fernandize.

For Liverpool.

Childwickbury.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Jowravurmull Sewtall; 600 bundles Poppy Seed, 300 cwt., J. H. Moore and Co.

Lord Raglan.—91 bales Cotton, 329 cwt., Nowrojee Ardeseer Dunver.

Chatsel.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Mary Seaborne.—36 bales Wool, 103 cwt. Bamjee Hormusjee and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Norah Creina.—193 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., Mulljee Sawjee; 40 bales Cotton, 110 cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Souza Pinto & Co.

Celeta.—277 bales Cotton, 9674 cwt., B. F. Cama; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bappoo Viram; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.

Burton Castle.—6 cases Beer, 24 dozens, George S. King and Co.

For Havre.

Day Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Cape of Good Hope.

Istamboul.—1 box Pistol, Robert T. Crossley.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—4 packages French Brandy, 12 dozens, Burjorjee Rustomjee : 44 boxes Brimstones, 123 cwt., 3 boxes Persian Medicine, 6 cwt., 5 boxes Gum, 11 cwt., 1 box Copperware, Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 20.

Wilson, Lieut. W. H., Staff Corps, to join, from Poona.
Sampson, Lieut. T. H., 106th Regt., on leave, from Poona.
Bunbury, Lieut. St. J. E., 109th Foot, to join, from Asseerghur
Haines, Assist. Surgeon R., Assist. Civil Surgeon, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 20th August 1862.

H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The Committee of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, will re-assemble on Friday next, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M., at the Mess-room, 18th Regt N. I., for a Preliminary Examination of the undermentioned officers and such others as may appear before in the native languages :
Lieut. Marsh, 18th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Bonnell, 18th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Carthew, 33rd Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th Aug. 1862.

Assistant Surgeons J. Davies, and H. Taylor, having been relieved from the Indian Navy, are placed on General Duty, the former in the Presidency Division and the latter in the Poona Division.

Compensation in lieu of clothing for the year 1861, is under the authority of Government granted to Gunner Cummins, C. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native Language as follows :—

HINDOOSTANEE.
Staff Test.

Lieut. J. R. Lee, attached to 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.

Officers in command of stations &c. &c., are reminded that it is only in cases of necessity the Telegraph should be used for matters official reports and their attention is called to G. O. C. No 91, of the 23rd January 1860—such inconvenience and misunderstanding is frequently occasioned by the transmission of short unintelligible telegrams when full reports are required to enable the Commander-in-Chief to record a decision and give orders accordingly.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1862.

It is with great regret the Officiating Commander-in-Chief has to announce the demise of Mr. Robert Wier, Sub-Conductor of the I. N. Store-keeper's Department, which melancholy event occurred in the European General Hospital, this morning at 6 o'clock.

Acting Lieut. Finnis, of the *Coromandel*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as Supernumerary.

The *Tigris*, will be paid on Thursday the 21st instant.

Mr. J. L. Leckie, Midshipman, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is permitted leave to proceed to England, under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th July last, and in the new furlough regulation.

Dinshaw Sorabjee Journeyman Apprentice, of the *Goolnar*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, and is allowed two months' leave to proceed to Nagpore.

Robert Williamson, Journeyman Apprentice, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Goolanar*.

SPORTING.

FORT GEORGE CRICKET CLUB'S RETURN MATCH.

MONDAY 18TH AUG. 1862.
Commenced at 10-13, finished at 11-10.

1st Innings.

Mr. P. Crimmins.....	Caught by Sharman.....	13
J. Irvine	Bowled by W. Lyons	3
G. Page.....	Caught by S. White.....	1
J. Campbell	Caught by John Fido	1
J. Maloney	Caught by J. Page	8
G. Carrell.....	Bowled by W. Lyons	0
W. Gorman	Caught by Peter Lyons	5
T. Kelly	Bowled out by W. Lyons	1
C. Stevens.....	Bowled out by W. Lyons	2
J. Walsh	Caught by J. Page	4
J. Leahy	Not out.....	12
Byes		4
	Total 1st Innings	54

F. C. C.
Commenced at 2-25, finished at 3.

2nd Innings.

J. Campbell.....	Bowled by W. Lyons	9
C. Stevens	Bowled by W. Lyons	3
G. Page.....	Caught by Condon	0
J. Leahy	Caught by Condon	0
T. Kelly	Bowled by W. Lyons	0
G. Page	Bowled by W. Lyons	0
P. Crimmins	Bowled by W. Lyons	6
J. Irvine	Bowled by J. Page	7
J. Malony	Bowled by W. Lyons	0
W. Gorman	Caught by E. Sharman.....	0
J. Walsh	Not out	0
Byes		7
	Total 2nd Innings	32

UNITED CRICKET CLUB'S RETURN MATCH.

MONDAY 18TH AUG. 1862.
Commenced at 11-13, finished at 12-30.

1st Innings.

Peter Lyons.....	Bowled by Gorman	0
Patrick Lyons	Bowled by Leahy	12
William Lyons	Caught by Irvine	22
George Hayter	Bowled by Irvine	8
Joseph Fido.....	Caught out by Walsh	0
John Fido	Bowled by Leahy	4
William Condon	Bowled by Irvine	14
R. Sharman	Bowled by Leahy	1
John McMahon	Bowled by Leahy	10
James Page.....	Bowled by Irvine	1
Stephen White	Not out	1
Byes		1
	Total 1st Innings	74

U. C. C.
2nd Innings.

Patrick Lyons.....	Bowled by Irvine	3
George Hayter.....	Not out	4
William Condon.....	Not out	6
Byes		1
	Grand Total	14

Won by nine wickets.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "BENARES," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE.....	Aug 5
AGRA.....	Aug 13	LAHORE	Aug 9
ALLAHABAD	July 30	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	June 25	MAURITIUS	July 9
ALEXANDRIA	July 23	MADRAS	Aug 13
BANGALORE	Aug 13	MALTA	July 21
CORFU	Aug 9	MERGUI	Aug 9
CALCUTTA	Aug 9	OOTY	Aug 9
CAPE	July 9	PENANG	Aug 9
CEYLON	Aug 1	PERSIA	July 23
DELHI	Aug 14	RANGOON	July 28
FRANCE	July 25	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 22	SINGAPORE	Aug 2

THE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1862.

A SHORT paragraph in our columns on Friday last informed our readers that the Supreme and Sudder Courts had passed away, and that the new High Court had supplied their place. The Letters Patent constituting the High Court were published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, on Thursday, the 14th instant, and those of the Judges of the new Court, who were in Bombay, were sworn in on the same day, at the Town Hall, by Mr. Shaw Stewart, Acting Secretary to Government, in the Judicial Department, the Commissioner appointed for this purpose by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Sect. 3 of the Letters Patent. The inauguration was certainly not an imposing or very satisfactory affair. No single member of the Executive Government was present—only a few European gentlemen attended the ceremony ; while Mr. Shaw Stewart, the great man of the occasion, the Chief Justice, and three of the Puisne Judges, strolled about the room, walked up to a table, signed their names, shook hands with their acquaintances, and took their departure.

We cannot but think a little more pomp and ceremony were due to the occasion—due to the memory of those time-honored institutions the Supreme and Sudder Courts, whose existence then terminated—due to the early promise of the High Court, then first started on its career, for weal or woe. Where was Sir Bartle Frere? He was in Bombay. He likes a show. Why did he not honor the ceremony with his presence? His conspicuous absence on the occasion has been the subject of general comment, and it appears to us not a little surprising that one who owes his position and reputation as much to his tact and discretion as to his talents and industry, should have omitted to confer on the occasion all the *éclat* which never fails to attend a meeting presided over by the Governor. The occasion was well worthy all the solemn pomp with which His Excellency could have surrounded it. There was the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Court which had seen so many generations of able Judges—which had heard the eloquence, the learning, and the wisdom of Mackintosh—and which was there passing into a historical memory surrounded by the respectful approval of the whole community. There, too, were the last Judges of the Sudder Court,—the Court that in days gone by, had earned for itself no enviable reputation either for industry or for intellect, but which now passed away amid the applause and admiration of all who knew its working well, and who could appreciate the conspicuous ability and conscientious industry which raised to the sudder bench its last occupants. It would have been a graceful act on the part of the Governor, if he had inaugurated the new Court in person. He might with justice have thanked the Judges in the name of the community as well as on behalf of Government for their past services. He might with propriety have expressed some hope regarding the future usefulness of the new Court, and some confidence regarding the cordiality of its relations with Government. But it was otherwise ordained by the powers that be. The Judges were sworn in with as little ceremony as the same number of Justices of the Peace, and the new High Court began to be, as if it were a Wheel-tax commission, or a committee for the examination of young officers in the vernacular.

By the Letters Patent the High Court is composed of a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The first Chief Justice is by the terms of the Act of Parliament under the authority of which the Court is established, Sir Matthew Sausse, the Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court. The Puisne Judges are Sir Joseph Arnould, the Honorable Mr. Frere, late Chief Judge of the Sudder Court, Messrs. Hebbert and Kinlock Forbes, of the Sudder Court, and Mr. Couch, the new Barrister Judge. Mr. C. J. Erskine, at present a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General at Calcutta is also by Sect. 3 of the Act of Parliament (24 and 25 Vict. cap. 104) a Judge of the High Court, by virtue of his having been a Judge of the Sudder Court at the time of the establishment of the High Court. By Section 5, his rank is secured to him, below Mr. Kinloch Forbes and above Mr. Couch. By some extraordinary blunder Mr. Erskine's name has been omitted from the Letters Patent. The omission is however obvious and unaccountable : for, without Mr. Erskine, the complement of Judges in the Letters Patent is incomplete, as there are only five Judges named besides the Chief Justice, while Sect. 2 of the Letters Patent ordains that the Court shall consist of six, besides the Chief Justice.

The Judges who made the necessary declaration of office on Thursday, were the Chief Justice, and Messrs. Hebbert, Kinloch Forbes, and Couch. Sir Joseph Arnould was absent at Poona on private affairs, but made his declaration on Monday. Mr. Erskine will be ordered round from Calcutta at once, we presume ; as Sir M. Sausse is not likely to acquiesce in the arrangement at present existing, of a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, taking no share of the duties of the Court, but merely drawing the salary of the appointment and helping the Governor General to do something else. Why the Hon. Mr. Frere did not attend at the inauguration of the High Court is not patent to the outside public. Possibly he did not like the idea of sharing in a ceremonial in which he would play but a second part. Possibly, he did not think it worth while to make a journey to Bombay for the purpose of taking up an office in which it would be impossible for him, as member of the executive Government, to act. The latter supposition is most likely the true one, and if it be so, we shall doubtless see Mr. Frere's resignation of the High Court Judgeship in the next *Gazette*, and the appointment of Mr. Newton, as Officiating Judge of the High Court, under Section 7 of the Act of Parliament, until Her Majesty's pleasure is known. Mr. Newton has been acting as a Judge of the Sudder Court for nearly two years, and his acquirements, industry, and known ability point him out as the proper successor of Mr. Frere.

For some days the work of the High Court, as far as the public are concerned, has been at a stand still, and the absence of so many of the Judges from Bombay has, perhaps, caused greater delay in starting the Court than might have otherwise occurred. Before the ordinary business of the Court can be commenced, the Judges have to appoint establishments, draw up Rules of Court and determine the way in which the work of the Court is to be divided amongst the Judges. It is useless at present to speculate on what their collective wisdom will determine in these particulars, or how far they will accept the rules and system adopted by their brother Judges of the Calcutta High Court. It is believed that the establishments of the late Supreme and Sudder Courts will be revivified for a short term of three or four months, and we understand that it is probable that the High Court will be opened to-day by the Judges assembling in the old Supreme Court and causing the Letters Patent to be read out to the public.

The inauguration of the Court is so recent that we cannot to-day discuss its constitution, or its capabilities for work at as great a length as we desire. It has inherent strength. It has also inherent weakness. The Chief Justice is on all hands acknowledged to be a sound lawyer and a pains-taking Judge. Sir J. Arnould is a good lawyer, a man of superior attainments and talents, and notwithstanding his rather *ad captandum* judgment in the Maharaj case, a pains-taking and just Judge. Mr. Couch has a good reputation as a lawyer. The four Civilian Judges (if Mr. Newton be one of them) are the pick of the Judicial branch of the Civil Service. Therefore if Calcutta can spare Mr. Erskine, the Court is undoubtedly strong. But it has also inherent weakness. The Judges have not been accustomed to act together. They have learnt in different schools. Their experiences have been different. One of them at least has given expression to indiscreet opinions regarding the qualifications of his colleagues, which unless forgiven and forgotten are likely to produce a want of that cordiality, without which the working of the Court must be seriously embarrassed and its usefulness marred. We are however prepared to hope for better things. Sir. Matthew's contemptuous denunciation of Civilian Judges will be forgotten if he does not recall it to mind by his future conduct. Civilians' contempt for English Law and love of primitive justice will be modified, if as wise men they make the best of their position when meeting beside good English lawyers, who shew that a strict adherence to legal principles is not only consistent with the administration of substantial justice, but is in reality the surest means of securing it. If each one of the Judges will but (in the words of his declaration) " perform the duties of his office to the best " of his ability, knowledge, and judgment" then will the High Court be a tower of strength—strong in the strength of Westminster Hall—strong in the strength of local training and local sympathies—the cause of no terror to the unsophisticated and poor honest man, the object of the admiration of the affluent and the wise.

PUBLIC opinion throughout Europe appears to be more and more distinctly tending towards the conclusion that the temporal power of the Pope is approaching its close, and that its extinction will not be seriously opposed by any of the Roman Catholic Powers. Spain, however willing, is incompetent to stay its dissolution ; and domestic difficulties combined with external political complications, render it impossible for Austria, unsupported by any other great power, to do anything to prop it up.

It is a notable feature in the signs of the times, that the fall of that power which for a thousand years ruled the vast population of the western Roman Empire, in a different fashion, but with even a more absolute dominion than that of the Cæsars, and which subsequently to the Reformation still continued to exercise a wonderful control over the greater part of it, should be looked upon even by the Roman Catholic Kingdoms with no more concern than they would feel about the extinction of a " constitution," the creation of yesterday.

This is but one, although the most striking of the many palpable evidences, that the world has reached one of those periodically recurring epochs in which the universal public mind, prepared by a series of progress impelling circumstances and influences, has by a patent all-pervading sympathy, become prepared to accept, and even to welcome changes from which, at other times it would have shrunk with horror.

There is an analogy between those moral transitions, and many common phenomena in the natural world. In the latter the change is ever for good, and it is to be hoped that the waning despotism and superstition of continental Europe may give place, not to anarchy and infidelity but to liberal Government and true religious enlightenment ; and that this shaking of the nations may result in the participation by all Europe, in those blessings which resulted to England from the reformation.

In connection with the approaching extinction of the temporal power of the papacy, there is a strong under-current of feeling in England arising from the interpretation generally put upon a statement in the Holy Scriptures regarding " the Beast," that " power was given to him to continue forty and two months." Counting a day for a year the forty two months are equal to 1260 years, which is supposed to be the period indicated during which the power of " the Beast" was to support the scarlet woman, seated upon it and controlling it. Calculating from 606 A.D. when Phocas invested the Pope with supreme power, making him universal Bishop, the 1260 years of the continuance of this power would end about 1866, if reckoned according to the Julian year, or 1848 according to what is called the prophetical year, or 360 days. It is remarkable that Mahomedan as well as Christian interpreters of Bible prophesies, long ago interpreted certain other predictions, as pointing to the same period as the limit of the duration of the Mahomedan power. Modern interpreters of these prophesies, do not appear to have added anything of value by their voluminous writings to the simple expositions of men of olden times, whose career had closed before the first of the predicted blows had fallen upon the Popes *temporal* sovereignty ; and it may be interesting to such of our readers as may not be acquainted with them, to see the calm statements of a contemplative man, quietly treating of them as things which could not occur in his own times. About the year 1700, Robert Fleming, a London minister of the Gospel, published a small pamphlet entitled, " The Rise and Fall of the Papacy." In this he argued that as the Papacy did not attain to its full power at once, but by a succession of steps, ending in its full establishment in 606, so its fall would not be accomplished at once, but by a succession of blows, each of them occurring 1260 years after some particular assumption of power, and the final or decisive one in 1866 or 1868. The conclusions deduced from his calculations as given in his own words are. " This judgment will probably begin about 1794." Again, referring to the next in succession, " The Pope cannot be supposed to have any vial poured upon his seat, so as to ruin his authority so signally as this judgment must be supposed to do until the year 1848. But we are not to imagine this will totally destroy the Papacy, though it will exceedingly weaken it, for we find it still in being and alive when the next vial is poured out." With regard to the final catastrophe he also says, " We may justly reckon that the Papal head took its rise from the remarkable year 606. From which period if we date the 1260 years, they lead us down to 1866 (according to the Julian year) ; or if a bare title of this sort be not thought to constitute the Pope, the head of " the Beast," " we may reckon this, two years later, viz : from the year 608 when Boniface IV. did first publicly authorize idolatry, by dedicating the Pantheon to the Worship of the Virgin Mary and all the saints." Looking upon France as the chief support of the Papacy, and consequently as the particular power indicated in connection with certain details, about which any of our readers who may wish to learn more must consult the book itself. Fleming says that, " perhaps the French monarchy may begin to be considerably humbled about that time : that whereas the present French King (1700) takes the sun for his emblem, and this for his motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, he may at length, or rather his successors, and the monarchy itself, at least before the year 1794, be forced to acknowledge that, in respect to neighbouring potentates, he is even *Singulis impar*."

In a brief memoir of the author, prefixed to the edition of 1846, the following interesting information is given : " In the commencement of 1793 when the horrors of the French revolution were at the wildest, and when Louis XVI. was about to perish ignominiously upon the scaffold, Fleming's improbable predictions, written nearly a hundred years before, were recalled to memory, and brought before public attention, not only by extracts published in newspapers, but reprints of the work itself, both in England and America. The sensation they produced was deep, thrilling and universal ; and it is even alleged that they constituted a powerful dissuasive, under the management of the liberal party against the fatal war into which Britain was about to enter with republican France."

The sack of Rome and the degradation of the Pope as a prisoner and exile in France, was certainly a blow to the power and prestige of the Papacy which fully corroborated Fleming's interpretation of the " judgement which would probably begin about 1794." And the Popes flight to Gaeta in 1848 which gave a blow to his authority from which it never recovered, may be accepted as the judgment which was " signally to ruin his authority in 1848." It remains to be seen whether or not that authority will be altogether destroyed in 1866 or 1868.

With regard to the number 1260 on which Fleming's calculations respecting the period of the downfall of the Papal power are based it is stated in Scripture as the period of the continuance of the power of " the Beast" on which the woman called " *Babylon*" was seated. It has no necessary connection with the duration of the woman's existence, but only with that of her dominion in the power of " the Beast," which seems to be universally regarded as typifying the Roman Empire in its divided state, the several parts being represented by the ten horns of " the Beast," called " ten Kingdoms." Long before the apostate church attained to temporal power it had departed as far from the simple truth of the Bible as at the present day, and there is nothing to prevent its existence without temporal power now, any more than before it obtained that power. The destruction of " Babylon" itself, is distinctly predicted among the other events connected with the close of the present dispensation, regarding which period we know on the best authority, that, " of that day and that hour knoweth no man." The preachers of sensation sermons, who associate the extinction of the Pope's temporal power with the end of the present dispensation, and the time of the world's judgment, owe their popularity quite as much to that morbid craving for excitement which seems to increase with the age of the world, as to popular ignorance. They confound the removal of the woman from the Beast, with her own end and that of the world ; and although there must be a perception of confusion and contradiction in the minds of all the more intelligent and better informed of their congregations, yet there seems to be a willing resting in this confusion, for the sake of the excitement it allows them to share and which a clearer discernment of things that so widely differ would make it impossible for them to indulge in.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 19*th August*, 4-55 A.M.

THE steamer *Colombo* sailed for Suez.

IT is rumoured at Hydrabad that either Mr. Saunders, Judicial Commissioner at Mysore, or Major Thornhill, First Assistant Resident will be appointed to succeed the late Col. Davidson as Resident at Hydrabad.—*Madras Times, Aug.* 10.

LOCAL.

BY the steamer *Arratoon Apkar* which arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon from China, we have been favored with Singapore papers, from which we make but few extracts as the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *

The Chair having been taken, the following conversation ensued :—

Mr. Babajee Cassinath (looking at some account books placed on the table).—The accounts seem to have been kept in a most irregular manner. Who is the Manager?

Mr. Meneezes.—I am the Manager, but I was not so throughout the whole year.

Mr. Babajee.—What is the whole amount of coal consumed during the year?

Mr. Meneezes.—It is 4,890 tons. No books seem to have been kept during the time Mr. Stearns was Manager.

Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.—Last year we paid dividends, while we now find that the Company is in loss.

Mr. Venayeckrow Juggonathjee.—We paid the dividends against our wish.

Mr. Babajee.—We were actually in debt at the time, but the accounts were made to shew that we had made profits.

Mr. Venayeckrow.—We had made an error in declaring a dividend.

Mr. Cowasjee J. Jassawalla.—What is the actual debt of the Company?

Mr. Meneezes.—It is Rs. 80,000.

Mr. Rustomjee Mody.—We should now wish to wind up the affairs of the Company at once.

Mr. Babajee.—You will have to pay calls.

Mr. Rustomjee.—No calls will be required, if we wind up the affairs.

Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee.—The object of today's meeting is to receive the annual report of the Directors, but a special general meeting should be called, and notice given to all the shareholders of the proposal to wind up the concern.

Mr. Merwanjee N.—Let us receive the Report before we proceed to consider the proposal.

Mr. Cowasjee J.—Let the Report be read.

The Report was then read by Mr. Nesserwanjee Dorabjee Batherjee, and is as follows :—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with clause 30th of the Deed of Settlement, your Directors have now called you together for the purpose of laying before you the present position and affairs of the Company. In April last, your Directors had thought it advisable to call you together, and accordingly a general meeting of the shareholders was called, but owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders to form a quorum, no meeting was held.

Your Directors regret to have to report that since the annual general meeting of August last year, the operations of the Company have not quite realized their expectation. Your Directors stated in their last report, that they had ordered out from England new boilers for the *Scindian*. The boilers arrived in September last, and were put on board the *Scindian*, but unfortunately they had at first proved defective. The Directors tried all possible means to get the defects remedied, having consulted not only Government engineers, but others equally skilful, all of whom pronounced the boilers unfit for generating sufficient steam. These boilers cost nearly 14,000 Rs.; and the expenses of repairing the engines of the *Scindian*, altering and fitting on the new boilers, docking, &c., amounted to about 27,000 Rs. more. On discovering the defect in the boilers, your Directors lost no time in communicating with the makers, Messrs. Galloway and Co., through Henry Heycock, Esq., through whom the boilers in question were obtained. Those gentlemen suggested an alteration in her superheater. Your Directors being of opinion that the responsibility of Messrs. Galloway still remained, thought proper at once to adopt their suggestion and to order the necessary alterations, which were accordingly made, and the trial trip which was subsequently made showed little or no improvement. However, in order that the power of the boilers might be fairly tested, your Directors have sent the steamer to Kurrachee, and she now makes an average run of six to seven knots an hour. The *Pioneer*, having sustained serious injury to her machinery and rudder, had to be docked and repaired at a cost of nearly 10,000 Rs.; her boilers are now old and worn out, but with the slight repairs which are being made in the Government Factory, they will, it is expected, answer for some time to come. Her machinery is also being overhauled and the necessary repairs made. Your Directors deem it prudent to have this done, in order to render her thoroughly efficient and seaworthy.

In consequence of the Government Officers having objected to the *Pioneer* taking the Kurrachee mails, your Directors had no alternative but to charter the *Taptee* and *Johnstone Castle* in order to supply the place of the *Scindian* which was then considered disabled. This entailed extra expenses for which your Directors were hardly prepared, deeming the objections taken to the *Pioneer* to be frivolous. The *Tilly* is now, your Directors beg to report, in a very good and efficient condition, having recently had some repairs made to her boilers and a new set of tubes put into them. Your Directors, finding that the question of opening steam communication with the Persian Gulf was at the latter end of last year engrossing the attention of the authorities both in England and in India, sent into Government a tender for a mail contract to the Persian Gulf; but regret to say they were never favored with a reply, meanwhile the term of the contract for carrying the mails to Kurrachee having expired, your Directors lost no time in applying to Government for a renewal of the same; but were surprised to find that, without any intimation to them, the contract was given away provisionally for six months to the agents of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company. This is matter for deep regret. Deprived of the contract, the Directors have met with competition from the new contractors, who have lowered the rates of passage and freight 50 and 60 per cent., evidently with the object of driving the Company off the line. Your Directors, notwithstanding, have thought proper not to give up the line, in the hope that after the expiration of the provisional contract with the Burmah Company, they would have the contract restored to them by Government; and your Directors were strengthened in this hope by the appearance in the local papers of an advertisement by the Chief Secretary to Government, inviting tenders for the conveyance of mails to Kurrachee as well as to the Persian Gulf for a period of five years. Your Directors embraced this opportunity to send in their tender which, had it been accepted, would have placed the Company in a prosperous and thriving condition. No reply was ever received, but your Directors have since learnt that the contract has been granted to the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company for a period of five years.

Under the difficult and discouraging circumstances in which your Directors are placed by the deprivation of the mail contract, your Directors think it their duty to solicit your advice as to the best course to pursue for the interests of the Company. A statement of the earnings of the steamers from 1st August 1861 to 31st July 1862, as well as of the present liabilities of the Company, is now laid on the table for your inspection and information. It will be seen from this statement that the liabilities of the Company amount to nearly 80,000 Rupees. Your Directors at one time contemplated to run the *Pioneer* and the *Tilly* on the China line, if sufficient and liberal inducements had offered, and of eventually selling them at the highest price they would fetch there, but did not do this for two reasons: first, they were waiting for the Government decision which was passed only lately, and secondly, before removing the steamers from the present line, your Directors deemed it necessary to consult with you as to what should be done under these circumstances. The matter is left entirely in your hands, and it is now for you to determine whether the affairs of the Company should be wound up and its existence terminated, or whether its existence should be prolonged and fresh vigour instilled into the concern by liquidating its debts and placing it on a new and better footing.

In conclusion, your Directors beg to state that they have spared neither trouble nor pains, but have done all in their power to maintain the establishment and work the steamers on the most economic scale; but expenses had been entailed on the Company by circumstances and contingencies over which your Directors had no control.

VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Nusserwanjee next read the following

REVELATION BY MR. ARDASEER CHINOY.

Mr. Babajee.—I ask if the Report was prepared by all the Directors.

Mr. Venayeckrow.—This report was prepared by the Manager and laid before the Directors for approval at their meeting yesterday.

Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee.—It was placed yesterday at the meeting of the Directors, but I disapproved of it. During the time I have been a Director, I have discovered gross neglect in the keeping of accounts. I had been requested to investigate the accounts, and I have accordingly made a written report which I have given to the Manager for circulation among the Directors. The accounts are most irregularly kept and none of them could satisfy me.

Mr. Nesserwanjee Dorabjee then read the following Report of Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee with the Directors' remarks, and also the Manager's Report :—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company on the 19th June, I beg to lay before you the following report on the several points therein indicated :—

Coals purchased and consumed.—The first irregularity which has come to my notice is this, that there is no account kept of the receipts and issues of Coals from March to October 1861. On the 15th of November 1861, a balance of 2,500 tons of coals is brought forward, but no one can explain from what calculation or account this result has been deduced. The Coal Account Book is kept so very irregularly that I have no faith in its correctness. Some entries in the Contractor's Bill, and for which he holds receipts from the Engineers of the steamers are not to be found in the book, and if these items be taken into account, the Company must be very short of coals. It is impossible for me to enter into an examination of the several discrepancies which I feel assured must exist in the coal accounts, and therefore, I must content myself with bringing the following facts to your notice :—The first entry in the Manager's account is the balance up to 31st December 1860, viz., 1,004 tons, which appears to be correct as shewn in the books. You will find a difference of 16 tons 5 cwt. in the coals purchased between the two accounts, but that is owing to the Manager having left out in some cases the amount of wastage allowed by the vendors. The chief difference is in the consumption of coals. The Manager has made out his account from the book to which I have alluded in para. 2) kept in the office. And in reply to my enquiry respecting no account being forthcoming for the months from March to October 1861, I am informed that the quantity for these months is taken by guess. I do not see why I should follow the same course when I have good authority to state that the *Tilly** consumes only 12 tons of Coals a day of 24 hours: the *Pioneer* 14 tons, and the *Scindian* 17 tons, and when, moreover, I have accounts before me from the respective Captains of these vessels of the number of days they were under steam on the voyage to and from Kurrachee, Malabar Coast, &c. &c., calculating according to such scale, you will find from the account I now render that only 5,408½ tons of coals should have been consumed, whereas the Manager states it to be 6,558 tons, being an excess of 1,150½ tons. Allowing, however, 10 per cent. for wastage, the amount of coals consumed may safely be estimated at 5,949½ tons, leaving an excess to be accounted for of 618 tons. The Manager shows in his account a balance of 105 tons, but I think a personal inspection of the heaps of coals on the bunder justifies me in assuming that there cannot be less than 200 tons deposited there.

The accounts I have rendered is only from January 1861 to 8th June 1862, or for a year and half, in which short space of time so large a deficiency appears, and from the experience thus gained, I am of opinion that if I could only afford time to scrutinize the account of former dates (which however is impossible from the fact of there not being a single regular and correct record available to assist in such scrutiny) I should discover discrepancies to an equal extent. In the mean time, I beg to suggest, that the Manager be called upon to explain the discrepancies noticed in the account rendered, and to furnish a clear and detailed statement of coals received and consumed from the earliest records he has in his possession. After taking the Manager's full explanation as to the deficiencies above represented, I would suggest that the Directors make the party at fault responsible for such deficiencies, as the Company must not in my opinion suffer such a heavy loss.

Outstanding Debts.—I cannot help prefacing my remarks on this head with an expression of surprise that up to the time I looked into this affair, the Directors appeared to be ignorant of the fact of there being any outstanding debts due to the Company, nor can I see any good reason why there should have been any such for a year and upwards. According to the rule observed in all other offices, the amount of freight should have been recovered before either giving an order for the conveyance or delivery of a package, and if this common rule has not been observed in the office of the B. S. N. Company, I leave it to you to determine if it does not evince great laxity on the part of the Manager, whose duty it was primarily to look after these affairs, and after having failed in his duty to have brought the subject of these bad debts to the notice of the Directors instead of leaving them to be discovered as they now have been. But apart from this, I find some amounts paid as deposits on account of the outstanding items have been entirely omitted from the regular account books, that they are in the hands of the Manager, and that the Directors know nothing about the same. I would ask you to consider, in the event of any thing happening to-morrow to the Manager, to whom we, or the parties making the deposits should look for the amount of such deposits. For his share in this business I beg to suggest that the Manager be called upon for a full explanation.

In closing my remarks on this head I have to inform you that I have now taken steps in the matter which I think should have been taken a year ago.

The amount of the Bills against Hormusjee Burjorjee and Mr. A. Fernandez should be made good by the Manager, as the parties are not known to any one in the office, and in the same way the Manager should be made responsible for the amount due by Bhicajee Muncherjee, who, I am informed, has gone to Kurrachee. Rs. 15 are due for the passage of a distressed seaman brought by the *Tilly* from Kurrachee—this cannot now be recovered from the Shipping office as the Captain failed to make over the seaman to the charge of the Shipping Registrar according to the existing rule, and therefore, the Captain should make good the amount which has now become irrecoverable. Against one or two parties the Company, I think, will have to take legal steps for the recovery of the amount due, and if you concur in this opinion, the Manager should be instructed accordingly. There is a sum of rupees three thousand seven hundred due by the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company for repairs done to their steamer *Bombay Castle*. In this case the Manager instead of keeping all the vouchers in his possession has sent them to that Company with the Bills, and about a year ago he wrote to that Company to the effect that if they did not pay the amount he would take legal measures for its recovery. In reply, they tendered through their Solicitor, the sum of rupees twelve hundred, stating that this Company's charges were very exorbitant. The Manager did not accept the amount, returned it, and up to the present time he has taken no further steps in the matter. I would advise to settle the Bill amicably, as it has been incorrectly framed from want of knowledge of the qualities and price of materials on the part of your Manager, and the bill-preparer. For instance, the prices charged for wrought iron plates of which large quantities can be had in the bazar, is the same as that charged for the same plates forged by the mechanics, &c. &c., which shews that the bill-preparer and the Manager did not know the difference between iron work wrought, forged, &c. &c.

Coal Contractor's Account.—This account is very irregularly kept. The Contractor's Bills have been delayed, and sums amounting to Rupees 14,000 have been advanced to him in total ignorance, as to whether or not, such an amount was due to him. On enquiring of the Manager, if he knew what amount was due to the Contractors before making such advances, he replied that he did not. I leave it to you to judge of this manner of conducting business. In the event of any misunderstanding, or if it is found that the Contractor owes money to the Company, the Company must go to the trouble and expense of instituting a law suit for the recovery of the advances so incorrectly made by the Manager. I ask why the accounts were not examined, and the bills paid monthly? I append a regular debit and Credit account of this Contractor drawn out from his Bills, and beg to draw your particular attention to the memo. attached to each of the Contractor's bills, from which it will be seen that there are Receipts and no orders. Some receipts are signed by the Engineer for one quantity and by the Superintendent for another. On some the Engineers remark that sand was mixed with the Coals, and that the firewood was half rotten, but of these no notice whatever seems to have been taken. I ask why was not some deduction made from the Contractor's bills for mixing sand in Coals, supplying rotten wood, &c., &c.

Ship-chandler's Bills.—The remarks which I have made respecting advances, &c., to the coal contractor apply to this contractor's bills. Rupees 6,500 has been advanced to him and his account has been delayed since February 1861. When the Bills were handed over to me it was stated that some (which were pointed out), had been examined, but on comparing these with the list of prices of the ship-chandler which was given to me by the Manager, I find that the rates of almost all the items quoted in the bill do not agree with these in the list. Now, if this had not been detected by me, I presume the incorrect rates would be passed, and the ship-chandler paid the higher rates. The difference of price is marked in pencil on each item. In supersession of the present system, I would suggest that tenders be invited for a contract for all marine and ship-chandler's stores, and that the contract be entered into with a respectable ship-chandler.

Pioneer's Boiler.—I have seen and spoken to Mr. Hodgart fully on the subject, and that gentleman strongly recommends that Captain Young should be waited on in view to the boiler being sent to the Dockyard. When I explained to him about the heavy Dock charges we had to pay for the *Scindian* and *Pioneer*, he stated that when the steamer is kept in the Dock, and European engineers are employed to repair the engines, the charges would be great—but in the case of a boiler, all that is necessary is, to take the steamer under the Dockyard crane, lift out the boiler, and then take the steamer back into the harbour instead of remaining in the dock, and the engineer of the steamer can repair the engine. Moreover there are native boilermakers in the Dockyard, whose pay is very small. Mr. Hodgart is of opinion, that we will get the boiler repaired in the Dockyard much cheaper than we could get it done at any other place. I therefore propose that the chairman go and see Captain Young in view to this matter being settled. As none of the Directors, or even the Manager can examine the machinery, and keep a watch over the engineers of the Company, I offered to engage Mr. Hodgart's services as Superintending Engineer of the Company's steamers on a salary of Rupees 150 per mensem, but, I am sorry to say, that although he at first seemed to agree, he has since declined.

Having thus given a brief review of all the circumstances which have come under my observation, I think you will be satisfied that, if such gross irregularities have come to light on a retrospect of only a year or a year and a half, the same irregularities to a greater or lesser degree must have prevented the operations of the company for a long period. Each point noticed affords much food for reflection, I therefore earnestly recommend the entire subject to the early and careful consideration of the Directors, who have for so long been connected with the Company, (my appointment as Director only took effect on the 2nd April last) in view to the operations of the Company being thoroughly reorganized in all its details, and the same placed on a sound and efficient footing under energetic and efficient supervision. If we persevere in our present course nothing in my opinion can save the Company from ruin and disgrace, and therefore the sacred trust reposed in us by the shareholders and the interest which we ourselves have in the success of the Company must induce us to do all in our power to ensure such success. For my own part, I must candidly say, that I see no prospect whatever of our attaining to such success in spite in which our steamers have hitherto been employed. Take the case of the *Tilly* which left for Kurrachee on the 24th instant. The freight recovered for which I learn from the Manager is only Rs. 1,700, while the cost of her coals, establishment, &c. &c. will amount to considerably more. Here therefore is a proof that we are working at a dead loss. My opinion is that the services of our steamers should be diverted into quite a different channel *i. e.*, that they should be placed on the China line. Circumstances that have come to my knowledge justify me I think in confidently hoping for a favorable return, and I would strongly urge upon you the advisability of your giving this proposal a trial. If unhappily you should determine not to do so, then I have no alternative, but strongly to advise that the whole of the circumstances be brought to the notice of the shareholders without delay in view to the affair of the Company being wound up. Since nothing but total loss is anticipated by me, by a continuance of our present system, however, much details of it may be improved. The fact is that there is no reasonable hope to find such employment for our steamers in these parts as will retrieve the past or give hope for the future.—I remain, &c.,

ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

MR. VENAYECKROW'S REMARKS.

I have carefully and attentively gone over Mr. Ardaseer Edulji Chinoy's very able report, and he, in my opinion, deserves our best thanks for the trouble he has taken in going into the details in the matter of the three or four subjects which were reported to him, and which he was requested to report upon. I would certainly act upon his suggestion that the Manager should be without loss of time called upon to explain the discrepancies noticed in the account of coal rendered, and further, that he furnish a full, clear, and detailed statement showing the quantity of coal purchased and consumed. I certainly think the blame in this matter rests with the Manager, who from his long experience extending over a number of years, should have not allowed the state of affairs to be ever in the state they have been.

With reference to outstanding debts, this is a matter which should have been brought to the notice of the Directors, and the amount that has been paid as deposits which should have been credited in our books, have been kept in the hands of the clerks, evinces great laxity on the part of the Manager and his office establishment. Mr. Ardaseer is quite right when he says that it is a rule prevailing in other offices that the amount of freight is always secured beforehand, and I do not see why it should not have been followed here, and I certainly would hold the Manager and the Clerks responsible for such items as remain unpaid, and where the parties are not forthcoming, I propose that the amount paid as deposits should be without loss of time accounted for in our books, and be sent to the Bank.

The question of the claim against the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company has already been taken up by the Directors, and they have in fact anticipated their colleague in this and another matter which will be noticed hereafter, and I would abide by the decision of the arbitrators we have proposed, and appoint one in our behalf, to whom the bills should be refunded. By this means we should clear off this standing affair, and I further propose that we should not lose a moment but fix on the arbitrator (who it is to be, was not decided at the last meeting), and ask him to take up this matter.

The Manager should be called upon to explain on the latter part of Mr. Ardaseerjee's report on coal contractor's account, as to why deduction was not made from his Bills for mixing sand in coal and for having supplied rotten wood (fuel).

As to Ship-chandlers, we have already decided that public tenders should be invited, and it is for the Directors as I shall not probably owing to my departure for Poona, be present at the next meeting to decide, whose should be accepted. I would suggest that on a careful examination of the Ship-chandlers' bills he should be called upon to make good the excess he has received over his regulated prices. This irregularity is mainly due to the office establishment, and I mistake not a late Parsee clerk had the charge of his bills, and for his negligence in not examining the bills and shelving them as he used to do in his concert with the parties, he was discharged—of which the Manager is fully cognisant, and any omission on his part for rectifying matters is mainly due to his want of foresight and proper management.

As to the *Pioneer's* boilers, I called on Captain Young yesterday, and requested him to permit the boiler to be repaired at the Government Factory, and he has promised to let me have a reply to-morrow after communicating with the Chief Engineer, Mr. MacKinlay, whether the work could be or not undertaken. From Mr. MacKinlay's conversation, I gathered that unless the boiler were examined and a survey held by Government Engineers of the dockyard, he could not positively say as to how long the steamer would be detained. I have, however, asked Mr. Meneezes to see him again to-morrow for his final answer.

The Directors have already decided in sending the steamer *Tilly* to China, and as the recent alteration in the Deed, leaves it to them to send their boats any where they please, I think we could not otherwise than entrust the management of her to Messrs. Cullandass & Co., who as shareholders of the Steam Company and interested in the welfare of the Company, will strive their best to do all they can to get us a very good freight, say about 1,200 chests of opium, so that the Company's future prospect might look up. I do not, however, fully agree with our colleague, in thinking that the last trip to Kurrachee would not even pay for the coals consumed. I am, however of opinion, that we should on no account run over steamers at a dead loss, and my colleagues who have been connected with this Company will admit that the Directors have spared no pains nor trouble to bring the Company to a better and sound footing, and to work it as economically as possible, and the moment it is thought that they did not discharge their trust properly. I for one am prepared to resign my post rather than to remain in a thankless office, where one's services are not appreciated, and if I am not mistaken, Mr. Ardaseer insinuates want of management on their part, which as far as I and Mr. Candass are concerned, I beg to say, is not the case. We have both given our time, and bestowed much attention and were hardly prepared for such uncalled for strictures. Had the Manager looked sharp, all this would have been obviated; and he and the Directors would have been spared all this trouble.

VENAYECKROW JUGGUNATHJEE.

20th June, 1862.

The following is the Manager's Report :—

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE B. S. N. COMPANY.

DEAR SIR,—Having been called upon to explain certain irregularities and deficiences alleged by Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee in his Report to you in the Coal Account and Outstanding Debts, I beg leave to offer a few observations, which, I trust, will put the matter in a proper and satisfactory light, and exonerate me from the blame sought to be fixed upon me.

Before, however entering into these observations, it is fair that I should be permitted to remind the Chairman and the Directors, that during the period under examination, there have been three Managers at the head of the office, each of whom managed affairs and changed the office clerks, and systems at his pleasure, and when Mr. Heycock, and after him his son Mr. J. Heycock, who were paid at the rate of 500 Rupees each per month, kept two overseers one European and one native at 50 Rupees each, for keeping the account of Coals, and watching their receipt and issue, and sometimes they used to go themselves to look after these things personally. On their retirement from office, the management was entrusted to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. They discharged the old overseers, and entrusted the Coal business to Captain Hendee, who substituted their own people in the Coal Depôt. He was busily engaged in adjusting the account for some time, went personally to examine, and at last struck a balance on the 15th November last, which he ordered to be entered in the Coal Book. After that date that account has been kept regularly. I cannot undertake to explain how and upon what grounds he got that balance. He never allowed any one to interfere with his doings, and the Directors are aware, that because I told him not to pay Captain James on his going away, the amount he claimed for messing charges, before he settled the account of the gold bars missing, he coolly told me to mind my own business, and paid him the amount. The same rebuke I had to bear from him when I told him not to allow free passage to the Company's Agents travelling in our steamers.

The Directors will also recollect that in December 1860 I fell sick, unable to attend office for 5 months. In May 1861 I came to the office, but could only attend for a few hours, and after that, with the permission of the Directors, I went to Mahim for a change, and thence came for a limited time.

During the incumbency of the Managers abovenamed, my duties were limited to keeping the Journal and Ledger, and had no reference to the general management.

Under these circumstances, I must be held exempted from the responsibility, if there be any, of their faults and acts. Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. were paid at the rate of nearly 2,000, rupees a month.

I have been in charge of the office only during very short intervals, and after the last management of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. my position is even now very anomalous. Although I am not able to explain how Captain Hendee struck the balance of Coals above alluded to, having now looked into it, I must in justice to him say, that I think the balance he made out is nearly correct, as I will presently endeavour to explain.

By the Receipts of the engineers of the Company's steamers and of the Overseer, Mr. Miller, it will be seen, that from the 1st January 1861 to the 15th November 1861, the date on which Captain Hendee struck the balance, the coals shipped on board the *Tilly* exceeded were.....Tons 1,738 13

Ditto in Sept. 1860 more (receipt wanting) 100 0

1838 13

Ditto on board the *Scindian*.....	725	10		
Ditto direct by Soomar Khan and Ebrahim Dada when the vessel put back	177	0	902	10
Ditto on board the *Pioneer*.....			757	0
Ditto Ditto *Bombay*.....			250	0
Ditto Ditto *Johnstone Castle*			41	0
Ditto Ditto *Taptee*			25	0
		Tons	3,814	3
Now the Coals purchased up to that date including the former balance amount to.Tons			6,680	5
Coals consumed as above			3,814	3
		Apparent Balance...	2,875	2
Deduct wastage allowed as usual 5 per cent., say.....			334	0
		Real Balance Tons	2,541	2
Captain Hendee's Balance is.....			2,617	15
		Excess of Difference	76	0

It must be observed that the whole quantity of coals was never weighed, but an approximate calculation is made from the average weight of a few baskets and the engineers used to do the same. It is not surprising, therefore, that what the quantity come to exactly verified, a difference as above shewn should be found to exist in the actual balance on hand as compared with the approximate balance taken from the accounts.

As to Mr. Ardaseer deducing from the statement of the quantity supposed to have been consumed by each steamer a deficiency of more than 1,000 tons, it is purely imaginary, founded upon no basis, but gratuitously assumed, and is contrary to fact. On hearsay he takes for granted that the *Tilly* only consumes 12 tons a day, whereas she in fact consumes 20 tons or more as will seen by the average of consumption, and by the two last reports of the engineers so it is with regard to the other steamers. The consumption of Coals depends not only on the age and state of the boilers, but also on the quality of coals. Besides no trust can be put on the muccadoms and watchmen, who may substitute bad for good, and underweigh when shipped on board the steamers.

Now, with regard to the outstanding debts, Mr. Ardaseer assumes, that all the freight is paid before shipping orders are issued. At first sight such would seem to be the case, but in reality it is not so. In practice, payment cannot be enforced before the shipping orders are issued except in very few cases. The freight is calculated by the tonnage, and it is clear that this cannot be done until the receipt of the weight and measurement of the goods shipped comes to hand from the steamers, after this only is the freight paid and the freight account adjusted, which is generally done the next day after the departure of the steamer.

Some of the shippers, who cannot understand the difference of the tonnage rate on dead weight and light goods, and between steamers and sailing vessels, dispute the account, and some obstinately refuse to pay but on their own calculation. Hence some bills have not been fully paid, because of this difference in the calculation.

The four Bills against Bhicajee Muncherjee for 75 Rs. each, during Captain Hendee's time, could not be recovered, because the eating leaves shipped by him were spoiled by the lascars of the steamers *Taptee*, *Johnstone Castle*, and *Tilly*, who threw hot water over them, and the consignee would not take delivery in such a damaged condition of the goods. He made a claim on the shipper, and the shipper on Captain Hendee, who could not discover who were the delinquents. He repudiated the shipper's claim, and the shipper likewise refused to pay the freight, having suffered considerable loss. Captain Hendee under the circumstances waived the claim. Two other Bills of 3 Rupees each, adverted to by Mr. Ardaseer were also due about the same time, and on enquiry I am unable to discover why the shipping order was given to unknown persons without taking a deposit. I suppose the shippers never come back to pay the freight.

As to the claim against the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company, it was several times brought before the Directors, and during Mr. Stearn's time, he, at their request, consented to render its amicable settlement, but whether he took any steps or what he did I am not aware. The bills for the repairs were during Mr. Heycock's time, prepared by the then Superintending Engineer, Mr. Holloway.

In regard to the Coal-contractor's Bills, all I know is, that his account was left unsettled by Mr. Heycock, in consequence of his exorbitant demands for the removal of stores from Mazagon to Colaba and for building a shed, since then he has been paid by instalments, which greatly fall short of the amount due to him, even after making large deductions on his Bills and disallowing sundry other demands.

As to the sand said to be mixed by him with coals, truth compels me to state, that in the absence of any direct proof, no blame can be imputed to him. The Directors will recollect that a parcel of coal about 720 tons was purchased from Messrs. Nicol and Co., through Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, who was then one of the Directors. The coal turned out to be very bad and sandy, so much so that having been put on board the *Scindian* on her way to Kurrachee with mails, she was forced to put back, because the coal without generating any steam at all, only destroyed her fire bars, which collapsed, and stopped the engines. Payment for those coals was long disputed, but after survey held, it was found equal to the sample, and that all the fault lay on the purchasers.

That was the coal which was afterwards supplied to the steamers in small proportion to be mixed with good, and the Engineers always complained that it was sand and not coals.

Regarding the Ship-chandler's Bills all I can say is, that I have not passed any of his bills. The payments made to him have been by orders of the Directors. As to his prices, I must say, that they are moderate in comparison with those of other Ship-chandlers. The Directors are aware that several times tenders were invited for the supply of the stores, and if I recollect well, his prices were the lowest amongst the tenders. No contract was however entered into with him, the matter having been allowed to stand over from meeting to meeting.

The payments made to him also fall short of the amount due to him, even with reduction made on his prices.

L. C. D. MENEZES.

Mr. Veerchund Deepchund.—I have been a Director only since four months, yet from that short experience I am able to say that the whole affairs of the Company are in a rotten state, and I am in a position to shew that the Company has been defrauded of a large amount of money, owing to gross negligence on the part of the Managers. The other day I asked the Manager for records of coal accounts, and I was coolly told that they had been stolen from the office. I should propose that the affairs of the Company be wound up at once. It would be a most troublesome job to investigate the accounts from the commencement as no records are forthcoming. Who is to account for the sum of sixty or seventy thousands of rupees recklessly expended in repairing the steamer *Scindian*. If you do not wind up the concern, you will have to pay heavy calls hereafter.

Mr. Cowasjee J.—During the time I was a Director, we paid dividends, but under your management you appointed Mr. Stearns as Manager and paid him a commission of Rs. 2,000 monthly, knowing that the Company's earnings were very limited. It was under Mr. Stearn's management that the enormous sum was paid for the repairs of the *Scindian*.

Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee.—I have vouchers to shew that the former Directors were not the whit better. At a meeting of the Directors on the 19th December 1856, a charter-party was drawn out between the Company and Messrs. Jehangheer Nesserwanjee Jassawalla for letting the steamer *Pioneer* for a voyage to China, and on the 29th it was resolved to allow Messrs. Jahangheer Nasserwanjee Jassawalla to sub-let the steamer to Government for the Persian Gulf expedition. But before that Messrs. Jassawalla chartered the steamer to Government, and the Company lost the profit it would have made. If the resolution was made on the 29th, how does the steamer appear in the Government records to have been chartered on the 17th.

Mr. Cowasjee J.—We were paid from the 17th December, though the steamer was not chartered by Government until the 29th. That was through Colonel Melvilles favour.

Mr. Ardaseer.—It appears to me extraordinary that Government should have paid freight for the time the steamer was not in their service.

Mr. Veerchund.—Much of our property is invested in the shares of the Company and we feel grieved to lose it.

Mr. Ardaseer.—There are no coal accounts for so recent a period as the last eight months. The Manager says he has got no accounts. Much irregularity prevailed in buying coals and passing them to the steamer. The store-keeper or muccadum himself traded in coal, he gave bad coal to the engineer while he kept the good coal of the Company for himself. The mismanagement of the Company was so notorious that Sir Bartle Frere, when Commissioner of Sind, recommended Government not to renew the Mail contract. We thus suffered a loss in the Kurrachee line, and we have also suffered a loss in the Malabar Coast line. I wish to know what means we should adopt to retrieve the Company from the loss. I beg that Mr. Venayeckrow, who has intimated his desire to resign the post of Director, may not carry out his intention, but remain in his post to assist the new Directors in winding up the affairs. I wrote the following letter to the Manager, asking for details of several stores in possession of the Company, but he gave no proper account of them, and my enquiries still remain to be satisfied :—

BOMBAY, 13*th August* 1862.

MY DEAR MR. MENEZES,—Kindly furnish me with a statement on the following points as early as practicable.

Original Invoice of the Patent slip purchased in England with cost and charges on the same in England and Bombay.

Original Invoice of stores purchased in England with costs and charges, how they are consumed and the balance in detail.

The date on which the factory was established and the monthly amount of payments.

The statement of Coals purchased and consumed from the earliest records available.

Account sale of the Box of Plated-ware which was in the steamer *Pioneer* and sold by Public auction.

The amount of Charter of the steamers *Scindian*, *Pioneer*, and *Bombay* for the Persian expedition, and the total amount received from Government.

You will also state whether the Patent slip and other duplicates are complete as received from England, or any part deficient, where are those, or for what purpose used.

As the above information is required to be laid before the general meeting on the 19th instant, you will lose no time in getting the same ready, and send me before the 17th instant.—Yours very truly,

ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY.

I was surprised to see an item of Rs. 3,000 as carriage hire for 600 tons of coal purchased from Messrs. Nicol & Co., and Rs. 4,000 for carriage hire of removing the Patent slip from Mazagon to Colaba. The boiler which was purchased for one of the steamers for Rs. 14,000 turned out to be a useless thing, the Government surveyors who examined it pronounced it to be a land boiler and not fit for steamer service. The Directors, instead of returning it to the seller as was open to them under the contract, spent a further sum in improving the defect.

Mr. Veerchund.—I believe the shareholders are now fully aware of the rotten state of the Company. Formerly it was our desire to divert the services of the steamers to the China line, but we must now abandon that idea and proceed to wind up the concern.

Mr. Ardaseer.—Before carrying the proposal into effect, I wish to propose that a Committee be appointed to investigate the accounts and to publish the results of their labours in a "pamphlet," so as to serve as a warning to people not to invest their money in Companies like this, and not to place much confidence in the Directors.

Mr. Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.—I am of opinion that the Company would be a loser by winding up its affairs, while if the services of the steamers be diverted to the China line, the loss will be made up in a short time under efficient management.

Dr. Merwanjee Sorabjee.—I am for winding up the concern at once, as further schemes will entail further losses.

Mr. Ardaseer.—We should in the first instance invite tenders for the sale of our three steamers, by which we will be able to know whether by selling the steamers our loss will be made up.

Mr. Veerchund.—I entirely concur in the report made by Mr. Ardaseer, and propose that the Report be adopted, and thanks be given to Mr. Ardaseer for his zeal and trouble.

Mr. Premchund having seconded the proposition, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ardaseer.—I should bring to your notice that there are attachments issued against the Company for the non-delivery of goods of several consignees. The Captain and the Manager both deny their liability, and nobody knows how the goods were lost.

Mr. Babajee.—The Manager is to blame for that.

Dr. Merwanjee Sorabjee.—He is now an old man, what is he to do? (Laughter)

Mr. Babajee.—I propose that we should recover the losses from the persons through whose mismanagement they were incurred.

Mr. Ardaseer.—Is the Report of the Directors to be adopted?

Most of the shareholders cried out "No," "No," and the Report was not adopted.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee' seconded by Dr. Merwanjee Sorabjee, and carried, that sealed tenders be invited for the sale of the Company's steamers, the Directors not binding themselves to accept the highest offers.

Proposed by Mr. Babajee Cassinath, seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy, and carried by a majority, that strict enquiries be made into the accounts, and the losses be recovered from the parties through whose negligence they were incurred.

Mr. Babajee.—I see two or three of the Directors do not assent to this proposition. Perhaps they do not like an enquiry being made into the accounts.

Mr. Ardaseer.—It is a shameful thing for a Company like this entertaining a large establishment not to possess any account books, even for the last eight months. A petty trader has his account books, but in this office no documentary evidence to be had.

A Shareholder.—I asked the Manager for the accounts and he informed me there were no accounts.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy.—It was a most shameful thing on the part of the Directors to have appointed a Muccadum who was well-known to be a dishonest and insolvent man, who himself traded in Coal and who often cheated the Company by charging for a ton of Coal when he only supplied half a ton.

Dr. Merwanjee Sorabjee.—Who was that Muccadom?

Mr. Rustomjee Mody.—It was one Jamsetjee appointed by Mr. Heycock, when manager.

Mr. Ardaseer.—I have not seen Hajee Ismail Habeeb, one of the Directors at any of our meetings, since I have joined. I do not even see Candass Narrondass here today. I wish we had better not had puppet Directors.

Proposed by Mr. Premchund Roychund, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Jeehangher, that a general meeting be called on the 3rd proximo, for the purpose of receiving sealed tenders for the sale of the steamers and of winding up the affairs of the Company.

Mr. Veerchund.—We shall better not mention anything about winding up the concern at present; that will be considered at the next meeting. I propose that tenders should be received at the meeting of the shareholders and not by the Directors.

Mr. Babajee.—That shews you have no confidence in the Directors who have hitherto bought and sold steamers for the Company.

Mr. Jamsetjee.—It is by placing too much confidence in the Directors that we have ruined ourselves.

Mr. Ardaseer.—Let us wind up the affairs at once. We will put up the steamers for sale by public auction.

Proposed by Mr. Premchund Rhoychund, seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer, and carried unanimously, that a special general meeting be called on the 3rd proximo, for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for winding up the affairs of the Company.

The meeting then dissolved.

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standing the drought we are glad to find that on many of the farms sheep look well, and losses have been sustained through poverty of stock. Through Beaufort, Bedford, and Somerset districts, reports state that stock is in excellent condition. Such is not the case however, in the up-country districts, where many losses have been occasioned by the drought.—*Id., July* 12.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN NATAL.—The following interesting letter on this important subject appears in the *Natal Mercury* :—

"Oaklands, Umhlali, June 7, 1862.

"SIR,—Allow me to correct a very serious error you have committed in a paragraph in your paper of yesterday, in speaking of the injury done by frost this season, when you say that 'you believe my cotton crop had been all harvested,' and that 'you fancy the frost is no detriment.'

"I would observe that not one-half my crop has been picked, and this untimely visitation will prevent one-half the bolls from coming to maturity, in addition to which it has been stated that one great advantage here is that the plant is perennial. I cannot exactly understand this supposed advantage, if it is to be annually killed. I have not yet picked an ounce of the sea island cotton, which although the most vigorous, was not so forward as the upland, and has suffered most: indeed, I much fear it may not pay expenses.

"Cotton-picking appears to me a very tedious occupation. Situated as I am with an abundance of labour, it has already extended over from 6 to 7 weeks, with every prospect of an equal period in perspective, and it will be difficult for me to anticipate how it may eventually pay, having learned to my cost that the risk of production but poorly represents the loss and vexation to which the Natal agriculturist is liable.

"I would observe that this experiment in cotton is induced solely to try the vaunted capability of Natal as a cotton-field, and not for any desire for notoriety. I have therefore been especially careful in keeping a minute account of the cost of production.

"Your want of practical knowledge has led you into a sad blunder in the same paragraph, respecting cane—when you assume that the 'summer's extra vigorous growth must assist it to better bear the attack of frost;' all canes of one year's growth in Natal are *unfit for crushing*; consequently are destroyed, whether they have much or little growth. This will especially apply to rattoons; they will have to be cut down to the ground to prevent the stools being killed entirely.

"I would further add that the past season has been the worst in my ten years' experience as a planter, having been less favourable than any I have known, except in low situations, especially liable to frost.—I am, &c.

—Id.

"THOMAS REYNOLDS."

COTTON GROWN AT MONTAGU.—Mr. R. le Sueur, M.L.A., delivered at the agricultural office yesterday morning a very fine sample of cotton grown by Mr. P. Joubert, of Montagu, with a request that it may be forwarded to England, and its value ascertained, and he also requested the secretary of the society to ascertain what machinery is used in the preparation of cotton for the market. Mr. Joubert intends making experiments in cotton-growing upon a large scale.—*Id., July* 15.

THE Natal Trade Report, published by Escombe and Solomons, under date July 1, is as follows:

The Stagnation and dullness of business which took place during May has been slightly relieved by last month's transactions. Confidence, which commercially was somewhat shaken in consequence of the several stoppages which took place some four or five months ago, seems to be re-establishing itself, and the style and manner of conducting business is improving much. Thus, although Natalians may have lost somewhat considerably from the late few failures, yet from the lesson it will teach them as to taking more pains who to trust, and by making them adhere more to the generally admitted four months credit, the money may not at all be lost, but rather a good and wholesome lesson gained. In consequence of but few arrivals and the increase of business stocks are getting low in almost every department; a large quantity of vessels is still expected, many of which are overdue, and as is so often the case in our market, in a short time we shall see the markets glutted to repletion with just those goods which at present we are much in want of. Large arrivals of wool from up-country have taken place during the month, and although we hear of large quantities still being ready for transport, in consequence of the scarcity of rain, and the consequent entire want of grass up-country, we fear very little more will make its appearance until the spring. Luckily for our sugar growers, the slight frost we have had has not affected the cane; from all plantations we hear good accounts of large crops and good qualitie e and next month will see large parcels arriving in town's. Crushing is going on industriously, in all quarters, sugar-producing this year promises indeed to become, as stern and remunerative reality. *Several people lately arrived from the mother country are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton.* That this country will produce it to perfection is a problem long since solved, and the only difficulty the cotton grower is likely to experience is, the uncertainty of continuous labour, which is so essential to him, and which being deprived of, at picking time in particular, is fatal to him. The Kafirs, although engaging themselves for three or four months, and notwithstanding having worked half their time, and their wages being owing for that period, will often times, either from an order from their chief, or from a homesick feeling, or more often one of laziness, suddenly take it in their heads and run away to their kraals. The difficulty of getting them punished, and the leniency shown them by our magistrates, renders it almost a useless exertion on the part of the planter and farmer to find them out at their homes and to bring them to justice. Beyond this difficulty, which might be remedied by the importation of coolies for the purpose (if cotton-growing will pay for this luxury), we have every reason to believe that the undertaking will succeed. Nothing, that we know of, under the present circumstances, owing to the disturbances in America, would make our little colony more appreciated at home, than for England to see us helping to fill up the want of cotton that she has already begun seriously to feel. Our harbour works are progressing well and quickly, and whether it is that the effect of the works are already being felt on the bar, or from some other unknown cause, certain it is that there has been more water on the bar during the last few months in succession than there ever was for so long a time before the works commenced, and we do not hear of ships bumping or being kept outside for days and days, as heretofore. We understand Mr. Buchan, our enterprising engineer, is about to send to England for a patent slip, to be ready against the time the harbour works are finished. This will indeed be an acquisition, and it is to men of this description, full of enterprise and energy, that a colony has much of its success to thank for. Part of the staff of the London and South African Bank arrived here by the late steamer; we understand they are about to commence operations at once. Looking backwards only a few years, when we had only the one banking establishment—the old Natal bank, we think no better sign can be given of the advancement of the colony than, that although at that time the wants of the commercial public seemed pretty well supplied yet notwithstanding two public and one private banks have been estsblished—they are all doing well, and the Commercial and Agricultural, which was the first to enter into the field of competition, has already paid handsome dividends. Some four to five hundred immigrants have arrived during the last month, giving an impetus to trade, and more are expected by one or two ships already on the seas.—*Id.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

GAME.

(From the Times, July 17.)

THE scenes of midnight violence which are constantly disgracing the rural districts of England engaged the attention of the House of Commons yesterday. A debate occurred, in which the Home Secretary and one of the members for Oxfordshire affected to treat this very grave evil rather lightly; and the repugnance of the House was marked by a division in which Sir George Grey was left in a minority of 94 to 149. Sir George Grey probably thought that Game was a very unpopular subject to deal with, and that any restriction upon the predatory habits of poachers would involve him in trouble and vexation. Perhaps he was astonished to find how much more seriously the House thought of this matter. This Game question has entirely changed its character within the present generation. In former days a landowner preserved his Game entirely for his own pleasure, and for his own and his friends' consumption. No one could kill Game who was not a landowner qualified by a certain rental as well as by his licence, and no one could sell Game. It was the privilege of a class, and as such it was envied and odious. The middle classes who desired to eat Game had a sympathy with the poacher through whom only they could obtain it, and the poacher was as great an object of qualified admiration as the highwayman. But all this is now changed. Everybody is qualified to kill Game, and may kill Game if he pays for his licence and his shooting rent. Everybody may eat Game who will go to the market to buy it. Game is cultivated just as turnips are cultivated, as a matter of trade and profit. Instead of having a few straggling coveys of partridges upon a manor, a Norfolk farmer will take you out into a field of turnips, and tell you that he has a hundred brace of birds in that single field. When he wants the birds (if he has not let the Game at so much per acre), he will ask any of his friends whom he knows to be good shots to come down and shoot them off. But these friends don't consider they are shooting for their own Game bag. The cart follows after, the Game is piled up, the cart drives away, and next day all this poultry is hanging up in Leadenhall-market or in Norwich-market, and the partridges and hares are as much a portion of the trade of the towns and of the consumption of the people as are the sheep and fat oxen which are driven into the same markets from the same farm. So it is in the case of pheasants. So it is in the case of grouse. So it is in the case of salmon. So it is in the case of deer. Redgauntlet and Robin Hood were very fine fellows, but we should not sympathize with any modern Redgauntlet who should go out ready to spear a Solway salmon or a Solway man, or with a modern Robin Hood who should make a raid into the Dukeries and shoot and carry off the fallow deer. Times are changed, and the chase has lost its romance and dropped down into a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence.

As the nature of this Game has changed, so has the character of its pursuers. Now that wild poultry is bred for profit, so also it is stolen for gain. Now that the process of breeding is become highly artificial, so also is the process of stealing it become an organized business. When pheasants and partridges and hares were rare things, without an open market or an ascertained price, a rustic while at his work encouraged his larcher to surprise a hare in her form, or snared a pheasant and sold it on the sly to the carrier, who took it off and disposed of it as slyly to, perhaps, the Mayor of the neighbouring town. But now the system is changed. Men arm themselves and assemble in gangs, and go through the woods where the pheasants are roosting, coming perhaps within a hundred yards of the owner's house, and by terror of death to all who shall interfere, or by murdering the keepers when they do interfere, fill their bags with 20*l.* or 30*l.* worth of property, and go away in triumph. The Chief Constables report that "the law is openly set at defiance by gangs of armed men at night, who by violence overpower all opposition," and they add that "the murder of, or murderous attacks on, the servants legally appointed to carry out the Game Laws is now of almost monthly occurrence." Sir George Grey yesterday seemed to think he had disposed of this matter when he had criticized the grammar of a proposition to amend the law. Mr. Hanley, after revealing his discovery that he had only found 2,085 felons who had admitted that they had also been convicted as poachers, made a speech which, so far as we can understand it, expressed the conviction in his mind that all police are useless, whether in the metropolis or in the rural districts. He complained that "whenever an old lady has her toes trod upon we are sure to have a letter in *The Times*, asking indignantly where was the police?" What this had to do with the suppression of petty brigandage in the rural districts we do not see; but certainly the sneer, whatever it may have meant, was not in very good taste, occurring, as it did, the day after a member of the House of Commons had been robbed and left insensible while returning from the House of Commons to Pall-mall. The proposition made in the Bill before the House was that the police should be allowed to interfere to prevent organized conspiracies to plunder Game preserves. Sir John Pakington stated the whole matter when he said:—"A man connected with a poaching gang had been apprehended; inquiries were made respecting him of the chief of the police at Kidderminster, who said, 'Tell me the name of the man you have taken, and I will 'give you the names of the whole gang. There are 'four gangs of five men that go out every night, and 'return every morning, living by the plunder, of the 'country. We know the men in every gang, but we 'are powerless—the law does not allow us to interrupt 'them; they pursue their profitable trade with impunity.' The proposal was to give somewhat the same powers to the police to prevent night poaching as is now given by the law to prevent stealing salmon or deer. The ill-judged attempt to dismiss this evil from discussion was defeated, and the check encountered by the Government will probably induce a more serious consideration of a subject so important to the peace and security of the country.

We by no means commit ourselves to an absolute approval of this Bill as it stands; but something must be done to stop these monthly battles in our woods and turnip-fields. In our belief there are only two methods of accomplishing this object. The first is to make it an indictable misdemeanour in any occupier or owner of land to have any hare, partridge, pheasant, or other species of Game upon his farm. This would put an end to poaching; but we do not see how we are to stop short in such a course of legislation, or refrain from going on to apply a similar remedy to horse-stealing, and sheep-stealing, and chicken-stealing. The other and, as we submit, the more rational alternative is to repeal the obsolete and senseless distinction between property in Game and property in other tame animals. A dog, a cat, a pheasant, and a partridge are, by an ancient piece of legal jargon, said to be *feræ naturæ*; a horse or a sheep and a duck are the subject-matter of a theft. This distinction is the cause of the whole evil. It never was intended for the benefit of a stranger. Game is like the grass of a common; it is the property of a community of persons. Game belongs to those who feed it, and it is always for the time being morally the property of the man on whose land it is feeding. Once acknowledge this as our rule of law, and all difficulty vanishes; disallow this common-sense proposition, and the difficulty will never end. We hope that when the matter comes again before the House this view of the subject may prevail. If it should, it will render all the objectionable provisions of the present Bill unnecessary, and will yet clear the way to the suppression of that night brigandage which threatens to destroy all respect for law in our provinces.

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSINS.

(From the Daily News.)

ONLY a bold man would assign a precise cause to those acts of assassination which at present disgrace, and threaten to convulse, the East of Europe. The ultra-Conservatives will not fail to attribute them to communism and demagogy, whilst they themselves will be equally suspected by their antagonists, since the reactionists and absolutists must gain more than any other party by resort to violence. The worst of the case is the sporadic nature of the crimes, and their tendency to excite imitators. The act of one madman infallibly operates on the brains of men disposed to engage in similar crimes, though perhaps with views far different.

The attempt upon the life of General Luders has been, we see, attributed to Russian, not to Polish vindictiveness. The most alarming feature of that moral malady and disorganisation which pervades Russia at present is the discontent of the army. We have before alluded to it. The soldiers, who used to shrink as worms before the commands of their superiors, now show no such spirit of submission. And, however much more deserving of reverence the name of Alexander II. may be than that of Nicholas, it is not heard or mentioned with the same respect. The minds of the serfs had been self-emancipated by the age, even before the fetters on their arms were legally broken. The younger officers display similar symptoms of forwardness, and as there is an absolute necessity for dissembling such sentiments under the vigilant eye of ever-present superiors, secret societies are said to have made great progress of late, not so much amongst the people as amongst the military officers. This has been the pretext, perhaps the just cause, of very great severity on the part of those in command. One hears frequently officers arrested, imprisoned, and executed. The life of General Luders is said to have been attempted by some of his subordinates having to average their commander, and not by any Pole smarting under his military rule. Indeed, the characteristic and the watchword of the Poles during recent months of oppression have been unmistakeably patience, a Christian patience, amounting to fanaticism, and aspiring to the honour of martyrdom, more than to that of insurrectionary triumph.

It is unlikely that the shot reported to have been fired at the Grand Duke Constantine can be traced to Polish disaffection. Amidst the long annals of their sufferings and despair this was one of the acts or crimes to which the Poles never resorted. Desperate courage in the field and indomitable patience within prison walls comprise their extremes of conduct. Nor have we ever heard even of victims in presence of their executioners or torturers being provoked to acts of individual or private vengeance. The Government have shown themselves much more prone to assassination by way of political remedy or retaliation. Their enthusiasm or fanaticism has often assumed that form, whereas the Salvonic race have shown aversion and abstention from it. The courtiers, Princes and Princesses, of Russia have indeed taken each others' lives. But this has proceeded rather from the indelible nature of a Byzantine Court than from Salvonic character of institutions.

The successful attempt on the life of M. Catargi, Prime Minister of Moldo-Wallachia, seems to have been the signal for these recent crimes. We need not observe that the inhabitants of these provinces are of the Latin race, with nothing whatever Salvonic in their nature, tongue or characteristics. It has been very mortifying to the Roumans to find that the first and chief result of that union for which they prayed and struggled so long, should be to hand them over once more to the rule of that Boyard faction from whom they deemed they had finally escaped. The European Commission, however, that met at Bucharest agreed in imposing upon the Province an electoral law which has made four-fifths of the Assembly consist of great landed proprietors. The consequence has been that Prince Couza is completely fettered, and has been obliged to entrust the administration to his old enemies the Anti-Unionists and Boyards, all of them in the interests of Austria.

When these reactionists obtained power they certainly showed the good sense to place at their nominal head the least offensive of their caste. This was Catargi. He was a mild and educated man, who had never held office in the old times, nor had made himself detested by rigour, or despicable by peculation. Very rich, he had no heir save his daughter, and had no temptation either to amass money for his family or to intrigue for the princedom. He had published a very sensible work on the land question—in the landlord interest no doubt, and opposed to that of Alexander Golesco, who expounded the popular view of the same question. But aristocratic ideas could not have been put forward more inoffensively than they were by Catargi. He was the last man of his party to have drawn upon him the dreadful end which befell him. And even his political enemies must bewail his fate. His only daughter was married to M. Beclard, the French Consul, which gave him the appearance of connection with France. But in truth Catargi was Austrian, and his administration strenuously opposed all efforts, whether Rouman, Hungarian, or Italian, to disturb the Imperial regime in Hungary or Transylvania. This anti-liberal or pro-Austrian policy, we believe caused his death.

We are sorry to have to add that we doubt the likelihood of peace and tranquility being preserved in the Principalities if the present electoral law subsist with its consequent ascendancy of two old Austrian-Boyard party. It not only resists every attempt to settle the land question, or to legislate for the people even so favourably as the Russian Committee of Emancipation; but in all other respects it thwarts the sentiments and aims both of the people at large and of Prince Couza himself. And the end will be that the people and the Prince, however timid and cautious Prince Couza may be, will unite for the overthrow or the dethronement of the old Boyard Aristocracy.

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